

fornia. Each larva thus has a root-garden in which it rears its favorite vegetable! Simulium, on the contrary, seems to have to find its diatoms in the open market.

Vernon L. Kellogg.

THE TRIANGLE SPIDER IN CALIFORNIA.—On November 5, 1898, Professor O. P. Jenkins of this University (Stanford) found a single triangle spider (*Hyptiotes* sp.) on its web in a cedar tree near the University. The web was nine inches long and six inches wide at its base. It had four radii and twenty-two cross threads. At about the same time Dr. Jenkins found a few other webs but was unable to capture any more of the spiders. The spider seems to be the familiar triangle spider of the East, but differs in a number of minor characters and rather markedly in size. Until more specimens are obtained, however, (and in the two years since finding the first no others have been seen) the specific identity of this *Hyptiotes* cannot be certainly determined.

Vernon L. Kellogg.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

14 December, 1900. The 216th meeting was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. S. H. Scudder in the chair.

Mr. W. L. W. Field showed a moth which he had raised from a caterpillar mentioned in the Harris Correspondence and shown on pl. 3, fig. 2. The species is not yet determined.

Mr. A. P. Morse showed specimens of *Dichromorpha viridis* which he had taken at Needham. It had not before been found in eastern Massachusetts.

Mr. S. H. Scudder read a note from Mr. F. H. Sprague, announcing the capture of the same species of grasshopper in a meadow in Milton, Mass., last September. Mr. Scudder also showed a specimen of *Euptoieta claudia*, a rare butterfly in New England, captured at the border of Hartford, Conn., by Mr. S. C. Carpenter; specimens of the European *Mantis religiosa*, reared in Ithaca, N. Y., by Mr. M. V. Slingerland, from eggs received from Rochester, N. Y., where the insect has been in some way introduced, and seems fairly domiciled; a pair of wingless Acridians, recently received from Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell in New Mexico, where they were found upon *Larrea*, the twigs of which they closely resemble; the species is called *Clematodes larreae* and not only forms a new genus, but represents a new group, allied to certain tropical groups and especially the *Vilernae*; and finally, a pair of *Cyphoderris monstrosa* Uhl., the male one of the types described from Oregon more than 35 years ago, the female, hitherto unknown, from Laggan, Alberta; the striking difference between the sexes were pointed out.

Mr. R. Hayward showed a record which he had kept during the past summer of the notes of the Katydid with relation to temperature (to appear in *PSYCHE*).

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